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The Daily Commercial

THE STATE.

Estimated Majorities.

The result in the State is yet in doubt, as the meagre returns received from the interior yesterday indicate a falling off in the heavy Democratic majorities reported on Friday night, and the official count may further reduce them. Subjoined will be found the estimated majorities in forty-three counties—two-thirds of the State—which show a Democratic majority of 901. The twenty-three counties to be heard from gave a Republican majority last October of more than one thousand, but it is scarcely probable that they have done any better this year than other counties of the State:

	W. WATERS.	SHARSWOOD.		W. WATERS.	SHARSWOOD.
Adams		225	Juniata		300
Allegheny	6,300		Lancaster	1,500	
Armstrong	275		Lawrence	1,500	
Beaver	600		Lebanon	1,000	
Bedford		800	Luzerne		2,500
Berks		5,000	Lycoming		800
Blair	350		Mercer	525	
Bucks		650	Mifflin		250
Cambria		800	Montgomery		1,200
Carbon		425	Northampton		1,000
Center		700	Perry	106	
Chester	2,000		Philadelphia		3,000
Clearfield		1,200	Schuylkill		1,800
Clinton		600	Somerset	1,225	
Crawford	1,300		Susquehanna	1,240	
Cumberland		770	Union	475	
Dauphin	1,400		Venango	500	
Delaware	1,100		Washington	125	
Erie	1,800		Wayne		250
Fayette		200	Westmoreland		1,500
Franklin		1,000	York		3,000
Indiana	2,000				
Total Sharswood majorities					24,840
Total Williams majorities					23,939
Sharswood's majority in the counties					901

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will be Republican. The Democrats have gained probably seven members of the House, which will leave a Republican majority of ten. The Republican majority in the Senate, it is claimed, will be nine, the same as last session, although the Blair county district is in doubt.

The Result in Ohio.

A special dispatch received at midnight from a reliable Republican source in Columbus, informs us that the Democrats have elected a majority of the members in both branches of the Ohio Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Senator Wade. The vote for Governor is yet in doubt, with the chances in favor of General Hayes, the Union nominee.

Mrs. Lincoln.

The Chicago *Journal* says: Regarding the prevailing gossip in reference to the "poverty" of Mrs. Lincoln, we have it from a very authentic source that a representative of his estate, shortly after the death of Mr. Lincoln, found on deposit in one of the banks in Washington the sum of $75,000 in Government securities to the credit of the ex-President. In addition to this, Congress voted to Mrs. Lincoln $20,000, and, when Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for Washington, to enter upon the Presidency, he informed his friends that his Springfield property was at that time worth about $10,000. In view of these facts, the recent statements in the New York papers become the more astounding.

THE LARGEST WELL IN OILDOM.—The Titusville *Herald* says: For some time past progress of the new well on lease No. 21, on the side hill of the Benninghoff Farm, opposite Funkville, has attracted considerable attention, as it was known that it was located in a good producing locality. On Saturday last it was pumped for the first time, when it became evident that it would prove to be a large producing well. It commenced to produce oil on Saturday afternoon, and the production steadily increased until it produced by measurement fully two hundred and fifty barrels per day. This is now the largest producing well in oildom, or anywhere else.

LATE NEWS.

General Prim, Spanish revolutionist, has arrived in New York and will go to Washington in a few days to lay his Cuba seizure plan before Secretary Seward.

A petition asking Congress to impeach and remove Andrew Johnson is being circulated in New York. General Sigel is one of the signers; so is Wendell Phillips, General Walbridge, Wm. C. Bryant and Henry Ward Beecher.

The Common Council of Buffalo having by a party vote refused to invite General Sheridan to visit the city on his way to St. Louis, Mayor Wells has called a meeting of citizens for Friday evening to extend the hospitalities to him.

At a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, held in Washington, Tuesday night, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Gen. Grant for the just and proper discrimination in honor of the soldier that he has made in the reduction of the force under his control.

It is reported that a large number of national banks in the country have joined in with the whisky dealers in the effort to displace Secretary McCulloch, their object being to prevent the early return to specie payment, as indicated by the Secretary's policy.

A Washington dispatch says: The evening administration organ here announces that the meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Andrew Johnson, for President, and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, for Vice President, which was appointed for the 10th inst., has been postponed until the 18th prox., when it will be held in the Capitol.

Dispatches from Fort Harker say Superintendent Murphy, under date Medicine Lodge Creek, October 5th, writes that there are now assembled at that point four hundred and thirty-one lodges of Indians. Of these one hundred and seventy-one lodges are Arapahoes, eighty-five Apaches, one hanured and fifty Kiowas and twenty-five Cheyennes. There are 300 Cheyenne lodges now moving in. One hundred are encamped below, where twenty-one lodges will be pitched. Total, eight hundred and fifty lodges, averaging six persons each, or about five thousand Indians. There was some trouble in getting access to the hostile Cheyennes, and Col. Butterfield was shot at and lost his horse and pistols. The mission so far is considered a great success. The Indians are now said to be anxious for peace.

STATE ITEMS.

R. W. West, a brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, fell from a freight train near Corry on Friday, and was killed. He was a very worthy young man.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed two buildings in Reading. No insurance.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last John Magruder, one of the brakemen on an extra freight train on the Warren and Franklin Railroad, was run over and killed near the depot at Oil City. It seems that while attempting to set one of the brakes, he fell to the track and several cars passed over him.

The proprietors of the coal shaft recently sunk in Washington county, are providing themselves with additional facilities for pumping water and otherwise making permanent arrangements for mining on a large scale.

John Lotherman, an old citizen of Washington county, died at West Bethlehem, on the 20th ult, aged seventy-nine years. During the war of 1812 he served his country as a private under Captain Vance, and did good service at Black Rock, Buffalo, Niagara, &c. He died from a complication of diseases, yet bore his sufferings patiently.

George W. Bryant, a confidence man, who by means of forgery obtained passes from railroad offices in Pittsburgh some time since, has been arrested and is now in jail at Harrisburg, charged with forging the name of Co. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The petition for Commandery of Knight Templars and the appendant Orders to be stationed in Erie, has been approved by the R. E. Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. The new Commandery will be known as Mount Olivet Commandery No. 36, and will be constituted by the officers of the Grand Commandery sometime during the present month.

Victor M. Thompson, a well known oil merchant of Erie, was murderously assaulted on Friday night, while returning to his residence from the depot in that city. The object of the assault was robbery, but the villain did not get much for the risk he undertook.

Thomas Lemmon, a livery stable keeper of Erie, on Thursday last hired out a buggy and team, since when they have not been heard of. The horses are, a roan pony and a chestnut mare. The latter has a bob-tail, white hind feet and is blind in the left eye. The buggy is a charioteer, provided with lap robes and a buffalo robe lined with red. The occupants were George Blessing and a girl whom he represented as his wife (but who is since known as a girl of ill-repute), a young fellow calling himself Frank Graham, and a girl (probably like the first mentioned) who claimed to be his sister. Frank Graham is supposed to hail from Pittsburgh. The entire rig was worth between $200 and $600. The couple may have come in this direction.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1867. NO. 25.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

CABINET TO BE REMODELED.

Secretary Seward Certainly to Go Out and *Possibly* Secretary McCulloch.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman and the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1867.

The Elections.

The excitement to-day over the election is even greater than on yesterday and last night. The news from Ohio was wholly unexpected here by both parties, and rolls up in such an immense majority against the Constitutional Amendment as to cause the greatest possible rejoicing among the Conservatives. The newspaper offices were crowded till daylight, and to-day and to-night have been overflowing. Such an interest was never manifested in an election since the Presidential election of 1860. The hotels and Departments have presented busy scenes, while the sporting fraternity have been excited over the loss of large sums on the result in Ohio. The President has been in the constant receipt of dispatches, and there was general jubilation at the White House. A serenade will be tendered to-morrow night.

The Cabinet.

There seems to be high administration authority for telegraphing that the President will proceed at once to remodel the administration. Secretary Seward certainly, and Secretary McCulloch possibly, are expected to go. Senator Reverdy Johnson came over from Baltimore to-night, and it is understood can have the State Department if he desires. Erastus Corning and Tom Ewing are mentioned most prominently for the Treasury Department.

The President and Sherman.

Some parties attach considerable significance to another protracted conference which Gen. Sherman had with the President to-day.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

Representatives Spalding, of Ohio, and Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, and General Schofield arrived to-night, and are the centers of attraction in political discussions in the hotels to-night.

Government of Maryland.

The sub-House Judiciary Committee, to investigate whether Maryland has a Republican form of Government, met here to-day, but did not organize for want of a quorum.

J. R. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1867.

CHANGE IN THE PORTUGESE REVENUE LAW.

Official information is received that by a late law of the Portugese Government, the export duty of five dollars the pipe on Madeira wine, has been removed, to compensate for the loss which a reverse far that trade, falls on sundry articles, including two cents on fish, beef, one cent on rice, and one cent on pork, for every two pounds two ounces, and one half cent on fish and every liter.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association closed to-day for a monument of white marble, height thirty-six feet, including a statue of Lincoln eight feet high, of Italian marble. Over $7,000 has been collected for this purpose, almost entirely in Washington. The monument will be placed in front of City Hall.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Examining Surgeons: Robert H. Brown at Kingsville, Adair county, Mo.; H. C. Barrett, Springfield, Ill.; M. V. Necomer, Tipton, Ind.

GUNS FOR FORT M'HENRY.

The Government propeller Rucker took on board to-day three light batteries at the Arsenal for Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Commitee to investigate whether Maryland has a Republican form of government, met this morning at the Capitol. Frank Thomas, of Maryland, is Chairman, and Marshall, of Illinois, were present, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, the other member, not having arrived. Very little was accomplished to-day, but it is the purpose of the Committee to prosecute their labors steadily so as to be able to report to the House on the assembling of Congress.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The printing of the impeachment testimony has been resumed at the Government printing Office. The whole will be completed and furnished to members of the Judiciary Committee before the meeting of Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1867.

PANAMA NEWS.

The steamship Rising Star brings $431,000 in gold, and Panama advices to the 1st. They contain little news. Affairs are quiet on the Isthmus. The Central American news is unimportant. The cholera has disappeared from the coast of Nicaragua, but still prevailed in the interior. The survey for a railroad in Costa Rica was progressing. On the 11th ult. there was an attempt at revolution in Arequipa, Peru. After twenty-two hours it was suppressed. Fifty were killed and many wounded. Two boxes of needle guns, supposed to be for the rebels, had been seized.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward arrived this morning from Washington, accompanied by Baron Stockel, Russian Minister. They breakfasted at the house of Thurlow Weed, and spent the day in the city. Early to-morrow morning they will leave by the Erie Railway for Goshen, accompanied by Mr. Weed and family, and after a few days visit to Seward's birth place in Orange county, will proceed to Auburn.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Court of Appeals has sustained Mayor Hoffman in the claim that the transfer of the Mayor's powers to license hackmen, carmen, &c., to the Police Commissioners, is unconstitutional.

GEN. PRIM.

The Spanish revolutionist, came as a passenger, it is reported in the Pereire, *incog.*

THE CASE OF CALLICOTT.

And others, charged with whisky frauds, was called up to-day. The accused plead not guilty. The trial is set down for November.

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY CASE

Was postponed to Monday, in consequence of the sickness of one of the counsel.

HILLIARD—CHALLENGE FROM DION.

Mr. Joseph Dion, billiard champion of America, has challenged John Roberts, the English champion, to play three games, English, American and French, for $10,000 in gold each, and the championship of the world.

DEATH OF CAPT. HYATT.

Capt. Charles C. Hyatt, of the army, died recently at Pass Christian, Mississippi, of yellow fever.

NOT SUSPENDED.

The *Times* to-day says the statement in yesterday's *Herald*, that the Association has suspended its rule in regard to the receipts of special dispatches, is utterly untrue. The rule remains as it has been from the beginning.

ARRIVAL.

The new steamer Europia, of the Anchor line, from Glasgow, arrived to-night.

BONDS GUARANTEED.

The Erie Railway Company yesterday agreed to guarantee the interest on four million bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Fishkill Railway.

No Riot in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—In regard to the account of the assault on the *Gazette* office telegraphed last night from here to the New York *Tribune*, this evening's *Times* says: The fact is, one window was broken while several men were crowding up by the *Gazette* office to hear the news. No other damage was done, and there was no indications of a riot so far as we have been able to learn. We were present on the corner of Fourth and Vine at the time, and though there was an enthusiastic crowd, there was no disorder.

Suffrage Meeting in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 9.—At the conclusion of a large suffrage meeting last night, a resolution was unanimously adopted, opposing any further contraction of the currency, and requesting Senators and Congressmen to use their influence and vote against it immediately on the reassembling of Congress.

Editorial Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

OMAHA CITY, October 9.—The excursion of western editors to the Rocky Mountains arrived last evening. A public dinner will be given them to-night by the citizens. They leave for the West to-morrow morning.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC, October 9.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, passed Farther Point last night.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Correct returns in this city show that the Democratic majority ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 on the State ticket. The Republicans elect ten out of the eighteen members of the Assembly. The Select Council will stand ten Republicans to eight Democrats; in the Common Council, thirty-nine Republicans to fifteen Democrats.

Twenty-two counties reported aggregate 58,919 Democratic majority. The Republican majorities in thirteen counties foot up 22,335.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1 P. M.—In about one half the State we lose 12,000 and the indications are that Sharswood is elected.

F. JORDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 6 P. M.—We have nine majority in the Senate and about ten in the House. But reports from two-thirds of the State overcome all Geary's majority, except about two thousand.

F. JORDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Additional returns and corrections show Democratic majority of 7,509 for Sharswood in thirty-seven counties. Woodward, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Twelfth District by a small majority.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The footing of the majorities in forty-five counties, with the latest corrections, show a Democratic majority of 8,267. There are twenty-one counties to come in, of which fifteen gave a Republican majority last year.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

GREENSBURG, October 9.—Westmoreland will probably give 1,600 majority. Gallagher and Goodwin, Republicans, are re-elected to the Legislature in this district, and Kimball is probably defeated.

BUTLER COUNTY.

BUTLER, October 9.—Butler county will hold its own, if it does not give an increased Republican majority.

INDIANA COUNTY.

The majority for Judge Williams in Indiana county will be about two thousand.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 9.

Nine townships heard from give Sharswood a majority of 797, a Democratic loss of sixty-one on Clymer's majority last fall. Three townships give a Democratic gain of twenty-eight, and the remaining six a Democratic loss of eighty-nine.

G. S. J.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Commercial:

WASHINGTON, PA., October 9, 1867.

Full county returns received. Williams's majority 108. The whole Republican county ticket is elected, except the candidate for Sheriff.

T. M.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEDFORD, PA., October 9, 1867.

Seventeen districts in this county give Sharswood two hundred and eighty-three majority. There are eight districts to hear from, which will not change the above figures.

J. R. D.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., October 9, 1867.

All but five precincts heard from. The majority for Williams is now twelve hundred and twenty-five. The Legislative ticket is O. K.

E. S.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, October 9, 1867.

Democratic majorities—Brownsville borough 31, loss 9; Cookstown 10, gain 1; Dunbar 81, loss 47; Georges 72, loss 17; German 5, gain 13; Henry Clay 50, loss 21; Salt Lick 135, gain 1; Tyrone 87, gain 15; Union District 106, loss 22; Washington 50, loss 1; Connellsville borough 3, gain 2; Connellsville township 25, gain 5. Republican majorities—Bridgeport 101, Democratic gain 7; Menallen 13, Democratic loss 15; Stewart 46, Democratic gain 3; Wharton 88, Democratic loss 6. The Democratic majority in the county will be about seven hundred. Last year it was seven hundred and ninety.

In York county Sharswood's majority is 5,000.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Bucks county, 650 for Sharswood.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Carlton county, Sharswood 425 majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county, Democratic majority 210.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Lycoming county gives a Democratic majority of 800.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery county, Sharswood 1,200 majority.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Cumberland county Sharswood has a majority of 770.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Lebanon county, 1,000 majority for Williams.

UNION COUNTY.

Union county gives Williams 475 majority.

PERRY COUNTY.

Perry county, 100 majority for Williams.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Blair county, 500 to 600 Republican majority.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Williams has 2,000 majority in Chester county.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Luzerne county gives Sharswood 2,500 majority. Woodward, for Congress, has 1,800 majority.

CLINTON COUNTY.

There is a Democratic majority in Clinton county of 650.

CENTER COUNTY.

Center county, Sharswood 650 majority.

ELK COUNTY.

Sharswood's majority in Elk county is 500, a Democratic gain of 10.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Northampton county gives 2,000 Democratic majority.

CAMERON COUNTY.

In Cameron county Williams gets 58 majority.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

In Susquehanna the Republican majority is 1,200.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Dauphin County, Williams 1,400 majority.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., October 9, 1867.

The result in Armstrong county is about on a par with that in the whole State. The Republican county ticket is considerably cut up; but it will all be elected by majorities ranging from about 500 to 550. Williams, Republican, for Supreme Judge, will have a majority ranging between 250 and 300.

W. M. W.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Mifflin gives a Democratic majority of 250.

BERKS COUNTY.

Berks county, Sharswood 5,500 majority.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Juniata county gives Sharswood a majority of 300.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Our intelligence from Lawrence county is that Williams will have 1,500 majority.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 9, 11 P. M.

Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, securing a United States Senator, vice Wade. The result on the State ticket is doubtful. Hayes, Union, is probably elected Governor.

I.

NORTHERN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 9, 1867.

Corrected returns from Richland county show the following result: Thurman's majority for Governor 636; against the amendment 900. Patterson, Democrat, for Treasurer, has only 88 majority over his Union competitor, Robinson.

Wayne county, Thurman's majority for Governor, 400; amendment, no, 800 majority.

Holmes county, Democratic majority 2,063.

Knox county, nearly reliable, Hays's majority for Governor 2; the balance of the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Attorney General, has a small majority. Hurd, Democrat, for Attorney General, has a small majority. The Republican county ticket, with the exception of Representatives and Treasurer, is elected by a small majority. The majority against the amendment will be about 300.

Ashland county, Thurman's majority is 300; against the amendment 500.

Wyandotte county, Thurman 570 majority, a Democratic gain of 380; amendment, no, 880 majority.

Stark county, Democratic majority about 100. The townships are not all reported. On the amendment, no, about 250 to 300 majority, a Democratic gain or 100.

Crawford county, official, Thurman 1,649 majority; amendment, no, 2,000 majority.

Columbiana county, official and reported, Hayes 1,347 majority; amendment, yes, 922 majority, a Republican loss since Cox's election of 100.

Allen county, official, Thurman 802 majority; amendment, no, 1,200 majority, a Democratic gain of 300.

Summit County, reported Hayes, Republican, 1,500 majority, a Republican gain of 250; amendment, yes, 1,500 majority.

VanWert county, a tie; amendment, no, 60 majority.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Commercial:

ALLIANCE, October 9, 1867.

The Chairman of the Union Central Committee of Columbiana county has just informed us that the county has given Hays a majority of about sixteen hundred, and the constitutional amendment about one thousand. One township only is to be heard from. D. L. McQ.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—The Cleveland *Leader* concedes the State to Thurman by 5,000 majority, but the Columbus *Journal* maintains the election of the Republican Governor and House, conceding the Senate to the Democrats by a majority of one.

COLUMBUS, October 9.—Both parties in Ohio claim the election of their candidates by a small majority. The probabilities are that Hayes, Republican, will have a small majority. The Legislature will be Republican by a small majority, probably not over one in the House and two in the Senate. The amendment is dead.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, O., October 9.—Complete returns from the Second District give Cary, Democrat, for Congress, 904 majority, a Republican loss of 3,400. The Republican State and County ticket is elected by about 1,500 majority, a loss of 2,800. The majority against the Amendment in the county is over 5,000. The total vote of the county is 38,000.

INDIANA.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Schuyler Colfax telegraphs the *Tribune* from South Bend, Ind.: This town gives 438 Republican majority, a gain from last year of 214. St. Joseph county 900 to 1,000 Republican majority. Laporte county 400 Republican majority.

IOWA.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The *World's* Dubuque (Iowa) special of last night says: "Returns from all parts of the State to-night show large gains everywhere for the Democrats."

CHICAGO, October 9.—Returns from Iowa are meagre, and not enough to give an approximate estimate of the majorities for the Republican ticket. Returns from most of the counties in Dubuque, Davenport and Sioux City, and Dubuque and Southwestern Railroads, give increased Democratic majorities.

ROME.

Situation from the English Standpoint.

The French View.

From the London Times, September 28.

The Roman question may be stated in the simplest terms. The great ruler of Italian destinies, Napoleon III., has set limits to that national movement to which he gave the first impulse. If those limits are over-stepped it can only be with his knowledge and consent, and his connivance may either be the result of policy or weakness. Garibaldi is but one man. Committed as he now is, he may attack the Papal See single-handed, taking his chance of a second Aspromonte, and may either make good his boast that he will go to Rome by entering it as a conqueror or by being conveyed as a captive to the Castle St. Angelo. Garibaldi himself has proclaimed that he goes to Rome not to conquer, but decently to submit to die. Italy, he thinks, can only be redeemed by sacrifice. It was the martyrdom of the Bandiera and Pisacane that brought Garibaldi to Naples as its avenger. Let Garibaldi's blood flow in its turn, it will equally work out the deliverance of Rome. The chances of Garibaldi's success can lie only in the defection either of Italy or of the Royal troops sent to die. Italy, he thinks, can only be redeemed by sacrifice. It was the martyrdom of the Bandiera and Pisacane that brought Garibaldi to Naples as its avenger. Let Garibaldi's blood flow in its turn, it will equally work out the deliverance of Rome. The chances of Garibaldi's success can lie only in the defection either of Italy or of the Royal troops sent to die. After M. Rattazzi's declaration it would hardly seem possible for Garibaldi to reckon upon the active support of the Italian Government. It is true that the experience of the last ten years has tended to create a general scepticism as to the value of official proclamations. People are always afraid of a minister who may seem to "protest too much." The whole contingency hangs on a long chain, of which the Emperor Napoleon holds the first link. In the present position not only is it very similar from that of 1860, when Claudini was burning to cross the modern Rubicon at La Cattolica. The Imperial veto, merely a moral, yet a most efficient barrier, checked Italian ardor on the frontiers of the Marches and Umbria. Garibaldi was overstepped, but only as when Napoleon, stultifying his diplomatic and consular agents at Rome and Ancona, had tapped Claudini on the shoulder and whispered with his memorable advice, "*Frappez fort et frappez vite.*" In the same manner, if at the present moment the Emperor Napoleon were to give a like hint, Rouher and Minister should transmit the signal to his commanding officers on the borders, Garibaldi might find the ground smoothed before him, and might appear before the Porta del Popolo in Rome at the head of a force both of his own red shirts and of the King's Bersaglieri sufficient to persuade the native Papal troops to fraternize, and the foreign mercenaries to withdraw in surrender. But for as seems more probable, the Emperor of the French looks upon the September Convention as final and inviolable, and if M. Rattazzi as he stands affirms on the honor of the Italian nation bound to the observance of "international stipulations"—if "stick won't beat dog, and dog won't bite pig"—if the hero of Marsala has no more chance of goading the Pope than the old woman in the child's doggerel had of reaching home is the evening. Whether tacitly or explicitly, the word that would give Rome to Italy must come from the Emperor. He has given Bologna and Ancona, and on the other hand, the "so far and no farther" would be sufficient, if he only well proved that it was spoken in earnest.

It would, however, be by no means safe to argue the future course of the Imperial policy from its past conduct. *Napoleon may at times forget the temporal power.* He has been too long convinced that it is impossible to save it by reforms not to look upon its final downfall as a mere question of time. And if Rattazzi's recognition be so thoroughly convinced of the approaching natural death of the Papacy that he is loth to disturb it. By depriving it of the revenue accruing to the Pope from the provinces the Legations and the Marches he has virtually signed its death warrant; by withdrawing his garrisons he has left it for execution. He has thus performed his part on the principle of duty, and left the rest to the Roman people, to time, and to the "logic of events." Had the matter depended on him alone, and had the Romans, left to or without the help of their Italian brethren, broken through their bonds, and put an end to the Papal Sovereignty, he might have shrugged his shoulders and accepted the *fait accompli*, as he did after a very successive breach of the Treaty of Villafranca. But he had to reckon with France and to attempt by anticipation to force the hand of the Emperor, even while he removed one prop after another. He had little reason to trust very tenderly that priestly party which had made the Empress Eugenie into a bigot, and the Romanist conspiracy, and which, had its power been commensurate with its ill will, would have turned against Paris that crusade which it reached against Turin or Florence. But his mind was made up, and he thought he had brought matters to a point which allowed him henceforth to limit his policy to an observant attitude. The Rome was dead and the Papacy bankrupt. Should the present precarious state of things only continue till the death of Pius IX., the next Conclave could not fail to bring about the longed-for solution. Under the influence of such considerations nothing would be more natural than that he should explain his policy to the Italian government, and to the world around Garibaldi that "in a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation." If, then, Mr. Setzstead and Garibaldi are as good as their word, we may look for some sorrowful catastrophe before the present month comes to its close. Garibaldi lives and loathes. Failure would but turn the scale against him, and he would be allowed to die. Italy, he thinks, can only be redeemed by sacrifice. It was the martyrdom of the Bandiera and Pisacane that brought Garibaldi to Naples as its avenger. Let Garibaldi's blood flow in its turn, it will equally work out the deliverance of Rome. The chances of Garibaldi's success can lie only in the defection either of Italy or of the Royal troops sent to die. After M. Rattazzi's declaration it would hardly seem possible for Garibaldi to reckon upon the active support of the Italian Government. It is true that the experience of the last ten years has tended to create a general scepticism as to the value of official proclamations. People are always afraid of a minister who may seem to "protest too much." The whole contingency hangs on a long chain, of which the Emperor Napoleon holds the first link. In the present position not only is it very similar from that of 1860, when Claudini was burning to cross the modern Rubicon at La Cattolica. The Imperial veto, merely a moral, yet a most efficient barrier, checked Italian ardor on the frontiers of the Marches and Umbria. Garibaldi was overstepped, but only as when Napoleon, stultifying his diplomatic and consular agents at Rome and Ancona, had tapped Claudini on the shoulder and whispered with his memorable advice, "*Frappez fort et frappez vite.*" In the same manner, if at the present moment the Emperor Napoleon were to give a like hint, Rouher and Minister should transmit the signal to his commanding officers on the borders, Garibaldi might find the ground smoothed before him, and might appear before the Porta del Popolo in Rome at the head of a force both of his own red shirts and of the King's Bersaglieri sufficient to persuade the native Papal troops to fraternize, and the foreign mercenaries to withdraw in surrender. But for as seems more probable, the Emperor of the French looks upon the September Convention as final and inviolable, and if Rattazzi as he stands affirms on the honor of the Italian nation bound to the observance of "international stipulations"—if "stick won't beat dog, and dog won't bite pig"—if the hero of Marsala has no more chance of goading the Pope than the old woman in the child's doggerel had of reaching home is the evening. Whether tacitly or explicitly, the word that would give Rome to Italy must come from the Emperor. He has given Bologna and Ancona, and on the other hand, the "so far and no farther" would be sufficient, if he only well proved that it was spoken in earnest.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* throws out an intimation of the meaning of General SHERMAN'S presence at the Capital. He says: "The surmise that General SHERMAN will be offered the Department of War is wide of the mark, and yet there is no doubt he will be placed in a most responsible position. What will that position be? There is the Military Department of Washington, which may require just such a commander as General SHERMAN."

THE defeat of Mr. RICHARD SMITH, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in the Second Ohio Congressional District, will be widely and sincerely regretted. He goes down before *the storm* which has swept over Ohio *with* a fury as great as it was unexpected. CARY, the successful candidate, has never been a Democrat, but always a Radical Republican, although it was by the assistance which the Democrats in a body gave him that he secured his election. He now classifies himself as an independent. To be elected to Congress would have been no particular honor to Mr. SMITH. As the editor of one of the most influential journals in the country he could derive no additional distinction from an election. But the country would have been the gainer, and on this account we chiefly regret his defeat.

CONCEDING that SHARSWOOD has a majority of five thousand in the State, the first thing that will occur to most Republicans, is, how easily the result might have been reversed. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which attended it, had the canvass been managed with even an ordinary amount of vigor and good sense, the State would have been carried. Considering everything, the wonder is that SHARSWOOD'S majority is not three times what it is. Taking it for granted that the Republicans of the State will proceed speedily to take soundings and repair damages, we take the liberty of suggesting that there is nothing more important than efficient committees, local and State. To effect a cure we must find out what is the matter, and for the present we simply design to direct attention to a quarter which, if it be not the seat of the complaint, is at least an aggravating cause.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture for July and August is issued by the Commissioner. It shows that the increase of the wheat crop, over last year's, is large, but not large as was anticipated. The increase is greater in Ohio than in any other State, being 130 per cent. The only noticeable thing in the meteorological tables is, the surprising difference in the quantity of rain in the East and the West. Our own State embraces almost the extremes. The depth of rain falling in Philadelphia, in August, was 16.84 inches, while in Canonsburg it was only 1 inch and 84 hundredths. East of the mountains, August was a month of rain, appreciable quantities having fallen on fifteen days of the month. The average of August for fifteen years at Philadelphia has been only four inches and fifty-two hundredths. The report is rather unfavorable on the score of fruit, particularly apples. Hay is a very large crop. Wool is represented as from five to ten per cent. less than last year, owing to the severity of last winter and the consequent destruction of large numbers of sheep.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

It is a little pleasant to our national vanity to have the respect of even those nations whose civilization rates lower than our own. And it must be admitted that our moderate measure of intercourse with the Japanese for a number of years back has made them both friends and admirers of our country. Our Government has been advised of the safe return home of the Commissioners who visited America this year, and of the favorable report that they have given of the condition and character of this country. Their observations were quite extensive, and, being intelligent men, they are able to enlighten their countrymen with the results.

Our Government has also been informed of the highly favorable reception given by the Japanese authorities to our Minister, Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, who, on board the Shenandoah, has along with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH visited several of the ports and cities of Japan, and was everywhere received with the greatest distinction. At Hakodadi he was saluted from the forts, the first time that this honor has ever been paid to a foreign minister. But more remarkable still, the official authorities of this great city caused a salute to be fired on the Fourth of July, in honor of American Independence, and at a banquet the Governor gave as a toast, "The prosperity of the United States and the lasting friendship of Japan."

As a further evidence of progress, it is reported that a hotel of eighty rooms is to be built in Jeddo, to be conducted after the Occidental style, and adapted to the comfortable entertainment of foreigners. An American architect is to have charge of its erection.

THE ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

The election day is past. An appreciably large proportion of the Republican voters do not appear to have known that it was approaching. As a consequence the aggregate vote was considerably smaller than it was last year, and in this reduction the Republican party was a large sharer, and consequent loser. There is no evidence furnished, however, by the result, that on the great central and momentous questions, upon which the party have rallied and conquered, in the field and at the polls, for years past, there has been any change in opinion. There has been no improvement in the Democratic party and no deterioration in our own, in that respect.

It is nevertheless admitted that, for various reasons, we have met with a reverse in the election of Tuesday. It is not so decided and demonstrative as to entitle it to be called a disastrous defeat, but it is a bare failure to achieve success. A large number of people are never aroused to political activity except on occasion of Gubernatorial or Congressional elections. A judiciary election is a rare occurrence, and does not, for that reason, interest the class to which we refer. Besides this, there have been introduced into the present canvass a number of questions irrelevant to the great political issues of the country, and on these, prejudices have been enlisted that have affected the result, some of these prejudices diverting voters from own party, and others rendering them so indifferent in the contest that they did not vote at all. Among these questions we barely name, without remark, the liquor question, the Sunday question, the labor question and the negro question. The effect of the introduction of these and some others of similar character is most manifest in Ohio, where the last named was formally embodied in the canvass, to be voted on as an amendment to the State Constitution. In our own State, although irrelevant, it was made an effective occasion of appeal to a deeply rooted prejudice, and besides all this, the period during which the Republican party has been in the ascendency, and the occasion which led the people to place it in the ascendency have devolved on it the administration of the Government under circumstances more difficult and trying than in any other part of our national history. It has had to cope with a formidable insurrection, it has had to wield a tremendous power in order to the suppression of that rebellion and to maintain the life of the Government; it has had to encounter military and political adversaries treacherously leagued together. And its use of prerogative and power has unavoidably arrayed much malign passion and sordid interest against it. While these have been active and unscrupulous in the late canvass, many Republicans, reposing on their hard earned laurels, and conscious of the strength of the party have intermitted their vigilance and exertion, and suffered the opposing party to gain an advantage.

There is a still further view to be taken of the case—and we commend it to Republicans themselves. There have been sentiments broached and measures proposed by *individuals* of the party, which the party has never indorsed, and these have been used by our opponents to our disadvantage. In Pennsylvania, they have achieved whatever success the late election has given them, almost entirely on the negro question, which was not a matter of dispute, while the Republican sentiment—for we take this to be the pervading sentiment of the party—of *intelligent suffrage*, irrespective of color, was held *sub silentio*—unnoticed—partly out of deference to those who take more extreme ground, and partly and chiefly, because the subject was not fairly connected with the Pennsylvania canvass. The Republican party, on the platform that strictly and properly distinguishes it, is as strong, to-day, as it has been for seven years past. And, if it will learn wisdom from the experience of the present occasion, and ignore irrelevant and impracticable questions in the future, its triumphs will be, as they have been, complete, to the honor, safety and prosperity of the country.

TO CHING certain Pedestrial aspirants, the elections on Tuesday teach anew the lesson, "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue." In the light of them the Union party perceive clearly how "from this nettle, Danger," they may "pluck the flower, Safety."

THE day before the election the Cincinnati *Gazette* said "the want of river navigation is severely felt." Judging from the news from that quarter, we should think the want has been supplied by the sudden opening and free navigable condition of Salt River!

THE POPULATION of the earth is estimated by a German statist at 1,250,000,000, of whom 885,000,000 are in Europe, 706,600,000 in Asia, 25,850,000 in Australia and Polynesia, 188,000,000 in Africa, and 74,500,000 in America. This estimate, it is acknowledged, is only an approximation, for the statist admits that it is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate statement of the population of Asia and Africa, there being no census or other means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in these portions of the globe.

NO RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—In Germany, some of the railways are now constructed without wood. The rail is made about nine inches high, with a broad flat base, which rests on a well-prepared bed of ballast, and when properly placed is further supported by a layer of gravel. Thus constructed, the jerky motion of a train, occasioned by numerous sleepers, is done away with; the hammering sound becomes a steady, continuous roar, the longitudinal bearing is distributed over a greater distance, and the need for repairs occurs but rarely.

THE Boston *Post* correspondent gives the following Cabinet rumor: Among the speculations on the Cabinet it is reported on the street that Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, will be appointed Secretary of State; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Steedman, Secretary of War; Gov. English, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Frank Blair, Postmaster General, and Judge Black, Attorney General. I am disposed to believe that the larger portion of this rumor will prove to be true.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—The London *Mechanics' Magazine* describes a new and very effective ice machine. It is simply an air pump fitted to a bottle. The bottle is half filled with water, and the pump is set to work. Air is first pumped out, and then the water rapidly evaporates. To complete the vacuum and increase the evaporation, the air and aqueous vapor pumped out are made to traverse a hollow cylinder containing sulphuric acid, which of course instantly absorbs the moisture. The evaporation is so rapid that the remaining water is quickly converted into a mass of ice. Four minutes' pumping suffices to produce two pints of ice, with an apparatus which only costs about twelve dollars in gold.

Yield of Gold and Silver.

We learn from a new English volume on mining that in 1865 the principal mineral producing countries of the world yielded 559,587 pounds of gold and four million pounds of silver. Of gold, California and the adjoining mineral districts produced 210,000 pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 191,000; Russia 65,500; South America, 34,000; Southern Asia, 25,000 of silver; Mexico produced 1,700,000 pounds; the United States, 1,000,000, Peru and Chili, 598,000, and the rest of Europe, including the British Isles, 326,000.

Estimating the value of these metals at present market values, the yield of gold for the year was not far from $125,000,000, and of silver $75,000,000.

Maximilian's Confidential Papers.

A Paris letter says: "Some time ago it was stated that upon his death the Emperor Maximilian had forwarded to the Duc d'Aumale a sealed packet containing documents of the highest importance, and which the French Emperor has made vain efforts to obtain. This story was contradicted, but it is now revived in another form, the fresh version being that M. Hooricks, the late Charge d'Affairs of Belgium in Mexico, and who has just returned from that country with the French Minister, M. Dano, has brought back with him a packet of confidential papers, which he was charged by the late Emperor to place safely in the hands of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians. Speculation is of course busy as to the nature of these documents, and as to whether they are identical with those said to have been sent to the Duc d'Aumale."

Our Imports.

The imports of foreign goods at New York during September, reckoned at their foreign cost in gold, freight and duty unpaid, amount to $7,291,629, which is nearly two millions below the corresponding figures of last year. The value thrown upon the market is nearly nine millions, the stock in bond having been drawn upon to that extent. For the first three-quarters of the current year, reckoned in the same way, the imports amount to $73,291,109, which is a little over thirty-one millions less than in corresponding time last year. The value thrown on the market is upwards of seventy-nine and a quarter millions, against one hundred and one and a half millions same time in 1866. The great increase in this trade began in August, 1865, and reached its culmination last year. The season thus far has not been quite as profitable as was expected from the falling off in the imports, but there have been no heavy sacrifices on seasonable goods. The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles, re-exported since January 1, 1867, amount to $187,053,226, against $149,247,456 in same time in 1866—showing a decrease of $12,196,130.

Mr. Dickens's First Visit.

It is an interesting fact that of the twelve gentlemen who composed the reception committee of Charles Dickens in New York, in 1842, only one is living, Mr. P. M. Artmore, who has printed a very pleasant reminiscence of the interesting event. But the *Times* supplies an omitted incident. Washington Irving presided, and as he was the most modest and unaffectedly self-distrustful of men, and quite as unused to facing a public audience as a battery, the task of making the opening speech was terribly formidable. He went on successfully for about two minutes, and then, his memory failing, came to a pause. His face grew scarlet; he became as embarrassed as a shy schoolboy in a parlor, and, stammering, "It's of no use; I never could do a thing of this kind," he sat down, amid the hearty applause and cordial good feeling of everybody in the room. Nobody greeted him more heartily than Dickens himself. He was and is a capital off-hand speaker: and when he spoke, in the warmest and most graceful manner, of the delight he had for years taken in Irving's writings, and cited a witness who had encouraged him to prove that he never went to sleep without one of Irving's books under his pillow, he roused the heartiest enthusiasm of the whole company. That was but twenty-five years ago; yet how many would be the chairs made vacant by death, if that company were to be called together to welcome Dickens again!

Opera-Glass Annoyances.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Opera-glasses are as much displaced in the hands of impudent people as are fire-arms in the hands of fools. And yet it would almost seem that no one possesses an opera-glass who is not impudent. It is bad enough to be stared at with the "naked eye," but when one brazenly brings to bear on you an opera-glass it is unendurable. No well-bred person does it, however, and that is some consolation. It is done only by those oversexed with impudence. A friend of mine a few evenings since, at one of our places of amusement, adopted an expedient to protect his wife, sitting by his side, from one of these impudent borers, which proved effective.

On the other side of the house sat an effeminate looking young man, more gaudily than tastefully dressed, with an opera glass which, after surveying the audience and selecting some lady, he would clap to his eyes and stare at her for minutes. He finally brought his glass to bear on my friend's wife, who, noticing this action, became quite uneasy and nervous. Finally my friend took the card with the word "Taken" printed on it, which he found on his seat, and held it up directly in front of his wife. The boor looked a moment longer—and but a moment, and then he turned his gaze elsewhere. Those in the immediate vicinity saw the action and enjoyed it greatly. Poor, however, finding that lady was "taken," sought others, and labored assiduously with his glass all the evening, giving no attention whatever to the performance.

OUR RAILROADS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Last March before the adjournment of the Senate, the General Judiciary Committee of that body were instructed during the recess to take testimony and report to the next session of the Senate any complaints that might be made in regard to the management of any of the railroad lines of the State. This committee has held a session at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pottsville and Wilksbarre, and adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on Tuesday next, 15th of October. I learn from our clerk, who takes the testimony in short-hand, that he has just completed writing it out, and that it covers seven hundred pages of manuscript. So far it has been mainly confined to complaints of alleged excessive charges on freight by railroads, alleged discriminations on local freight, and in favor of citizens of other States against our own citizens and home trade, the policy of what is known as fast freight lines and other kindred subjects. The Committee will hear any complaints the citizens have to make, and also any defense or explanations any of the managers of our railroad lines have to offer. The Committee will issue subpœnas to call before it any witnesses whose names are furnished them. I therefore, on behalf of the Committee, invite all persons interested to meet with us at the Board of Trade Rooms, Pittsburgh, on next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and they will be heard as soon thereafter as possible. This is the only opportunity that will be given in this vicinity, and I hope all persons desiring to be heard will meet with us.

T. J. BIGHAM,
Resident Member of said Committee.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND—THE DEAD ALIVE.

Two Brothers Meet on Our Streets After Sixty Years of Separation.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The downfall of slavery and the subsequent reunion of families long separated and held in bondage, affords many instances of joyful reunion, but few more remarkable than the following:

Many of our citizens know by sight or personally, Mr. Joshua Collins, a colored citizen, aged about eighty-two years, who had been for nearly twenty years a resident of the city, holding during that time many positions of trust, and who is now employed as an agent for Mr. George Johnson, in charge of a coal yard on Water street.

Joshua Collins and his brother Solomon, the subject of this sketch, were born of slave parents; Joshua in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1785, and Solomon in Mason county, same State, in 1807. Six weeks after Solomon's birth Joshua, who was then about twenty-two years old, was sold to parties in Virginia, and, bidding adieu to his "Old Kentucky home," and his parents and brothers and sisters, removed to Virginia, and thence in 1817 to Knoxville, where he remained, being sold and resold several times, till 1849, when he purchased himself for $600, and moved to this city to where he has since resided, hale hearty and respected by all who knew him.

Solomon, who was an unlucky child, aged six weeks, when his brother Joshua was sold away, grew up to manhood, and when in his thirtieth year ran away from his master in Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river near Maysville, Kentucky, came to this city, and in company with two other refugees, was placed aboard the through train on the underground railroad and was safely landed in Canada, where he resided for nearly ten years, when, in hopes of bettering his condition, he emigrated to the West Indies, settling at Kingston, Jamaica, where he remained nearly twenty years, working on a sugar plantation till last fall, when, the frosts of many winters having left their traces in snowy whiteness on his scanty locks, he turned his steps homeward to America, now the "land of the free," in hopes of finding here some of his relatives. He arrived in New York last May, and working his way westward arrived in this city on Friday last, and on Sunday, while walking along our streets, the two brothers, Joshua and Solomon, met for the first time in sixty years, and for the first time since Solomon was an infant six weeks old and Joshua a young man of twenty-two.

The meeting on Sunday was purely accidental. As each was walking along the street, Joshua, with the civility and kindness for which he is noted, accosted Solomon, recognizing him as a stranger in the city, and after the topics of the day had been discussed, mutual inquiries were made as to each other's birth-place, and much to their astonishment the fact became apparent that they were brothers, though each had thought the other dead. The remainder of the Sabbath day, and far on into the night the two old men were quietly enjoying themselves chatting of the remarkable changes of half a century.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frenchmen in New York are in great glee this afternoon over the remarkably quick passage of the steamer Pereire from Brest. The exact time they put down at eight days, twenty-one hours and twenty-four minutes. They contend that that is the quickest time on record, and that none of the Cunarders ever came anything near it.

A shipmaster, whose vessel carried a cargo of cotton recently from New Orleans to Liverpool, exhibited in the latter city a box of lucifer matches, which was accidentally discovered in a bale of cotton which was being placed on the vessel at New Orleans. Whether the matches were placed in the bale by accident or design is not known, but it is said this is not the first time such a discovery has been made.

The car shops of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, located at Keokuk, Iowa, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The watchman was burned to death in endeavoring to save valuables from the offices. Loss about $55,000: insured in the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Companies. About eight cars and a large amount of lumber were also burned.

The Kansas City *Journal* learns from a gentleman who was a member of Wright's surveying party, and who was in the Indian fight, near Cimeron Crossing, that they fell into a regular ambuscade. The Indians allowed the escort of one company of troops to pass on ahead, and then rose up on the bluffs and fired into the train, killing and wounding nine at the first fire. Among the killed was Austin Drake son of senator Drake. After firing two or three volleys they set fire to the prairie and disappeared.

The Boston *Advertiser*—the leading New England Republican journal—commenting on Mr. Washburne's recent speech, wherein he reflected, as many suppose, the views of Gen. Grant, remarks: We do not suppose, however, that General Grant's position with respect to the President and Congress could have remained doubtful, but for the uncertainty as to the reason which led him recently to take the place of Secretary of War. Mr. Washburne discusses this action in a manner which leads us to suspect that his knowledge of General Grant's motives is superior to his knowledge of some of the facts as to the change in the War Department. Upon this important question of motives, however, his assurances are full and satisfactory—as full indeed as it would be possible for the friend of a cabinet officer to make under the circumstances. More is to be said, of course, when the proper time for a complete disclosure of reasons and facts shall have come; but for the present we have of opinion that it is but a poor return for General Grant's illustrious services and for his steady administration of affairs in the South, if the friends of healthy reconstruction cannot now trust the ultimate vindication of his political action to his record and to the full light of the facts as they must one day appear.

PERSONAL.

—Among the lecturers for the forthcoming season at Cincinnati are Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Fulton, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of R. I.; Prof. E. L. Youmans, Theo. Tilton, Fred. Douglas, H. M. Shaw, (Josh Billings,) Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Horace Greeley, John B. Gough.

—Anna E. Dickinson's lecture before the Parker Fraternity Course, of Boston, is entitled "Idiots and Women."

—Mrs. Lander will appear in Cincinnati on the 14th inst., for a brief season, in her great character of Elizabeth.

—Sir Morton Peto has been re-elected Vice President of a Bible Union, which is probably inexpressibly gratifying to his creditors.

—The defaulting cashier of the First National Bank in New Milford, Conn., was a deacon of the church, and town treasurer, altogether a very respectable man. He stole from the bank and from the town $56,000, but was advised and allowed to make his escape, after turning over his property, about $15,000, to partially cover his thefts. The Hartford *Courant* gets indignant and says: "There has not been a respectable man sent to the penitentiary from Hartford these fifteen years, though there have been a dozen cases of gross frauds, theft and defalcations, to the damage of our banks and insurance companies, and scarcely a case of forgery by men who stood high in the community and in some cases in the church."

—The Chicago *Republican* says: Mrs. Lincoln is unfortunate—more unfortunate than most women of high estate and historic name can claim to be. We do not hesitate to express our sympathy with the dead and most honored ex-President, that, at this day, she, his wife, should have been compelled by the necessities arising from the possession of at least a competency, to make such a revelation as that to which the public is now treated. If the ashes of the dead are disturbed by the clamor that will arise over this unlooked for display of discarded laces, furs, jewelry, silks, and stuff, goods, we pray our readers to put the blame where it belongs. Meanwhile we may mention that Mr. Bradbury, of some street, New York, has second-hand clothing for ladies, for sale.

The Great Organ at Lucerne.

The *Liberal Christian* has Dr. Bellows's letter from Switzerland, which gives the following account of the great organ in the cathedral at Lucerne:

It is played twice every day for one hour, and furnishes a favorite resort for travelers. I stumbled into the church first at the very hour the organ was being exhibited, and with no knowledge of its merits, and of course without any special expectations. But the hush of the little audience showed that something unusual was going on, and it required only a few minutes to bring me wholly under the spell of the most magical stops that I had ever listened to. The player, I found after a second hearing, was not a very great one, but the organ itself was a wonderful, and he understood perfectly how to exhibit it, undertaking only what he could do with entire success. The power of the full organ was immense, and as sweet as it was powerful. I could compare it only to the effect of a great park of artillery heard at a distance sufficient to mellow the thunder. But the *vox humana* was the specialty of this organ, and certainly nothing more successful in the way of imitation was ever done. At first, after a bold introduction of the full organ, we heard a choir of children's voices, singing apparently in a neighboring cloister; then a chorus of men's voices took up the strain, and came nearer and nearer as if one and then another door between us and them had been opened. I could not persuade myself for a long time that a choir was not concealed in some adjoining apartment, but it was finally clear that no choir could keep such time and agree together in such expression. Nothing by tones more human or more angelic was ever permitted to visit my ears; at times the mighty instrument was modulated to the gentleness of an infant's breathing, and we all held our breath lest to lose the least sigh of its decaying harmony. It seemed as if a choir of seraphs had strayed out of heaven and were overheard by chance as they flew by.

SWEET CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

One package of the above 25 cents, will preserve one barrel of Cider sweet and sparkling all the year round. This is no experiment but a well known fact. Sold wholesale and retail, and sent to any part of the country, by

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS.

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE, POUR LES CHEVEUX.

It has long been known that the hair, by mental excitement, by excitement, by disease, and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality and its natural fullness. This has provided a complete antidote, and at once gives a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and flexible to all climates. Rather, indeed is the finest perfection for the toilet that it has ever been presented to the public. It is not oily. It will not stiffen the most limp hair. It will not gum the hair. It is free from the disagreeable smell of sulphur. It relieves the scurf of dandruff or unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fever. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, and the money will be refunded in every instance. As this preparation is comparatively new in this city, we refer to the following testimonials of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh:
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
84 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN H. HAMPTON. JOHN DALZELL.

LAW PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership for the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in all its branches. All business will be promptly attended to at their office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
JOHN DALZELL.

October 9, 1967

EUREKA OIL WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 10 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DESIRABLE

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND HANDSOME GROUNDS,

At Hazelwood Station, Connellsville Railroad, at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, October 16th, at 11 A. M., on the premises, at Hazelwood Station, within 30 minutes drive from the city, will be sold the very handsomely laid out and tastefully improved Residence of Mrs. Piper and Hill Burgwin, Esq., fronting on line of Connellsville Railroad, and pretty completely shaded. Ten Acres of Ground, the situation being elevated and is under the ornamental cultivation, addressed Solomon, recently with Fruit Trees, shrubbery, Grapes, &c.

The Dwelling is a fine two and a half storied Frame Cottage of nine Rooms, Attic and Dry Cellar, having Marble Mantles in rooms of first floor, and entirely surrounded with forest trees. Excellent Barn, Stabling-house and Out-buildings completed, water-failing springs and wells of pure water, in point of location and convenience to the city, this property is unsurpassed about.

If not disposed of entire two or three acres will be sold to the best purchaser.

Terms—One third Cash, balance in one and two years, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Parties desiring to attend the sale can take the 11 o'clock train and return at 2.

Further particulars by calling at office of M. SWARTZWELDER, Esq., No. 63 Diamond.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

AT 10 CENTS, YARD WIDE MUSLIN, AT 10 CENTS.

AT 10 CTS., GOOD BLEACHED MUSLIN, AT 10 CENTS.

AT 25 CENTS, HEAVY GRAY TWILLED FLANNELS, AT 25 CENTS.

AT 35 CENTS, GOOD PLAID FLANNELS, AT 45 CENTS.

ROB-ROY FLANNELS, at a bargain.
FRENCH MERINOS, very cheap.
POPLINS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS.
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS.
BEAUTIFUL SEA SIDE SHAWLS, Cheap.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
UNDERCLOTHING.
EMPIRE SACKING.
WATER PROOF CLOTH.
NEW HATS.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

A Large Attractive Stock
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES—One pair large Mare Mules, 2,400 pounds, of good disposition and in fine working order, suitable for an iron wagon. One pair Brown Horses, and two pairs Bay Horses for carriages or general work. Also, one excellent saddle and light harness Horse. Stock can be seen at Charles' Livery Stable, corner Sandusky street and Church Avenue, Allegheny city.

LOCKHART & CO.

CEMENT.

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Fine Flavored Oolong, Japan, Chulan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.

For sale at low prices at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 33 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

HORSES FOR SALE.

15 good working Mares and Horses,

Just arrived and for sale at

HOWARD'S
Livery and Sale Stable, First street, near Monongahela House.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to

CHRISTIAN W. SCHIERECK,
At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 11 Federal street, Allegheny city.
Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867. TH

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Monday, October 7, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$1,435,270 56
Banking House, Lot and Furniture	16,000 00
United States Bonds	300,000 00
Remittances	5,543 34
Taxes and Expenses	12,286 65
Due from Banks and Bankers	46,809 25
Cash, Legal Tenders, &c	428,384 32
	$2,044,364 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 360,000 00
Circulation	270,000 00
Profit and Loss	150,657 69
Deposits	1,200,878 69
Due Banks and Bankers	124,827 63
Dividends Unpaid	420 00
	$2,044,364 01

I certify that the above is a correct abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

E. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$325,250 13
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	410,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	4,500 00
Expenses and Taxes	7,102 15
Overdrafts	2,306 54
Legal Tender Notes and Coin	
National Bank Notes and Cash Items	139,763 38
Due from Banks and Bankers	38,124 81
	$1,024,046 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	400,000 00
Circulation	339,130 00
Due Depositors	240,176 94
Contingent Fund and Profits	28,739 82
	$1,024,046 76

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, Monday, October 7th, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$472,813 44	
United States Bonds	265,000 00	$ 737,813 44
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	160,580 10	
Circulation other National Banks	10,156 00	
Fractional Currency	1,720 59	
Checks on City Banks and Cash Items	25,151 16	
Due from Banks and Bankers	225 33	$ 270,805 18
Banking House		35,839 18
Furniture and Fixtures		2,126 15
Expenses		5,579 92
Taxes		2,562 84
Premiums and Interest		14,938 41
Overdrafts		4,998 44
Suspense Account		25 75
		$1,083,649 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Circulation	241,000 00
Individual Deposits	448,382 14
Due to Banks	71,992 86
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Earnings	22,800 29
	830,352 00
	82,806 29
Suspense Account	491 43
	$1,084,649 72

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$466,944 77
U. S. Bonds and Securities	519,850 00
Overdrafts	1,745 93
Due from Banks and bankers	171,549 79
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	7,760 00
Notes of Solvent Banks	17 00
Fractional Currency	1,049 77
Cash items and Checks on other Banks	9,563 81
Banking House	12,279 14
Expenses and Taxes	7,645 16
	$1,369,237 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 350,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	531,340 28
United States Deposits	2,982 14
Due to Banks	9,985 49
Circulation	313,000 00
Dividend Unpaid	698 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	71,183 31
	$1,369,237 39

The above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

P. KRAMER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, October 7, 1867.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$ 542,827 12
Bonds and Mortgages		51,859 98
United States Bonds Deposited to secure Circulation		500,000 00
United States Bonds Deposited to secure Deposits		140,100 00
Specie and other Lawful Money		3,101 00
Circulating Notes of Maryville, Kentucky		587 00
Cash Items, Clearing House Checks, &c		69,294 82
Due by Banks and Bankers		$2,432 67
Real Estate		76,555 14
Expenses and Taxes		7,586 51
		$1,353,899 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$	500,000 00
National Circulation		435,682 00
State Circulation		30,696 00
Individual Deposits		350,185 47
Dividends Unpaid		4,339 00
Surplus Fund and Earnings		136,109 55
Due by Banks and Bankers		6,201 48
	$	1,453,899 50

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the comptroller of the Currency.

R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$347,488 11
United States Bonds	300,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	179,186 14
Specie and Legal Tenders	111,157 50
National Currency	10,093 91
Cash Items and Remittances	86,823 63
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense	313 05
	$2,615,690 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	1,358,896 30
Due Banks and Bankers	169,155 60
Due Treasurer of United States	104,904 11
Circulation	360,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	122,734 87
	$2,615,690 88

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true abstract from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

D. SCULLY, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$ 886,921 47
United States Securities at cost		938,628 15
Real Estate, Furniture, &c		26,731 87
Legal Tender Notes, Checks, &c		223,366 93
Due by Banks and Bankers		196,709 24
Expenses and Taxes		8,669 91
		$2,291,127 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	900,000 00
Due Depositors	185,347 43
Due to Banks and Bankers	20,000 00
Surplus Fund and Profits	63,395 35
Dividends Unpaid	2,375 00
	$2,291,127 78

I certify that the above is a correct abstract from report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

ABSTRACT OF THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, on the morning of the 7th of October, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 642,796 52
United States Bonds	503,000 00
Banking House and Fixtures	18,051 07
Expenses and Taxes	10,782 41
Due by Banks	203,801 29
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	33,

The Daily Commercial

A Son of Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor's illegitimate son by the fate Miss Howard has just married a rich Hungarian lady, whose name the papers do not mention. It will be remembered that Miss Howard, when an actress at a minor theater in London, became Louis Napoleon's mistress before 1848. When he became President of the Republic he caused her to come to Paris and installed her in a mansion just opposite the side entrance to the Elysee, in the Avenue Montaigne, where he saw her constantly. She was useful to him and by her influence with Jews in London got him a considerable sum of money, which he wanted for many purposes. After he became Emperor he continued to keep up relations with her till he married Eugenie de Montijo. Then he rewarded Miss Howard by creating her Countess of Beauregard, and giving her, besides a great lump of money, a chateau and handsome estate called Beauregard, two miles from St. Cloud. Some time afterwards, and in order to get her more completely out of his hands, he got a foolish English gentleman of old family to marry her. She signed a deed, granting him a large mortgage on the property. As might have been expected such a marriage led to no happiness. They soon led a cat and dog life, and her husband was very much away from her.

In London he naturally found himself cut by all his old friends. One day he was openly reproached with being a woman's man, and got into such a rage that he took the deed out of his pocket and tore it up to show his disinterestedness. He knew, however, that his wife was a bad life, her constitution being impaired, and under a mistaken notion of French law he supposed that he would have a life interest in the Beauregard property after her death. When she died he went over to France to take possession, but found the Countess's son was before him. So confident was he of his right that he got a blacksmith to break open the outer door. For this act he was handed over to the police, and a letter from the Commissary informed him to his sorrow, that the son was the sole heir to his estate. So he went back to England. Beyond the run of the kitchen at Beauregard, for a short time, this heavy swell never got anything for marrying a cast off mistress. Everybody must say, "Served him right."

The Emperor never took much personal notice of Miss Howard's son after his infancy. It was, perhaps, human not to bring up the young man to look upon him as a father. But he took care to have him well educated. He is, I am told, a gentlemanly fellow, belongs to the most fashionable clubs, and takes a very good place in a rather fast section of good society. He is called a Count something or other, but I cannot at this moment remember the title. Many of his associates of the Jeunesse Doree do not know that he is the Emperor's son.—*Paris Correspondence Herald.*

Are our Feet Properly Clothed.

It is somewhat surprising that, with all our boasted improvements, we have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their climate admits, go with bare feet, or wears sandals covering only the sole of the foot. We, however, encase the whole foot, and a portion of the leg, in a material almost impervious to air and moisture, and generally uncomfortably hard and rigid. The color and polish of our boots are directly calculated to attract the sun's rays; and the enamel on patent leather, and the blacking on ordinary calf skin, tends to harden and solidify the substance. Closing the pores and making air-tight cases for a portion of the body, which exudes more perspiration than any other, and is subjected to greater strain.

Our boots in summer parboil our feet in a warm bath, and in Winter freeze them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are, in themselves, very conducive to disease, some medical men to the contrary notwithstanding; but, cramped confinement of the feet, in an icy cold envelope, generated by perspiration and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus shutting the imprisoned feet almost air-tight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomfortable.

For hot weather there is hardly any shoe so agreeable as that introduced within the past three or four years, known as the army shoe, and extensively used by base-ball players. It is of heavy canvass and unblacked leather. It is cool and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvas allows the escape of the perspiration; and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the sun.

It would seem that the plan of covering other portions of our bodies with material pervious to air might advantageously be extended to our feet. There is no natural reason why our feet should be so much less sensitive than our hands. They become indurated and deprived of their natural activity by long, close confinement. The people of warm climates, who use their toes as we do our fingers, and the bare-footed school boy, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the foot of the civilized adult in our climate is a much abused member.

A more flexible and porous material for our boots and shoes might save us from many of those terrible annoyances, which, in the form of corns and bunions, make our pilgrimage one of pain.—*Scientific American.*

The Wonders of Ancient Rome.

Modern writers, taking London and Paris for their measure of material civilization, seem unwilling to admit that Rome could have reached such a pitch of glory, and wealth, and power. To him who stands within the narrow limits of the Forum, as it now appears, it seems incredible that it could have been the center of a much larger city than Europe can now boast of. Grave historians are loth to compromise their dignity and character for truth by admitting statements which seem, to men of limited views, to be fabulous, and which transcend modern experience. But we should remember that most of the monuments of ancient Rome have entirely disappeared. Nothing remains of the Palace of the Cæsars, which nearly covered the Palatine Hill; little of the fora which connected together, covered a space twice as large as that inclosed by the palaces of the Louvre and Tuileries with all their galleries and courts; almost nothing of the glories of the Aventine Hill and little comparatively of those Thermæ which were a mile in circuit. But what does remain attests an unparalleled grandeur—the broken pillars of the Forum; the lofty columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; the Pantheon, lifting its spacious dome 200 feet into the air; the mere vestibule of the Baths of Agrippa; the triumphal arches of Titus and Trajan and Constantine; the bridges which span the Tiber; the aqueducts which cross the Campagna; the Cloaca Maxima, which drained the marshes and lakes of the infant city; but above all, the Colosseum. What glory and shame are associated with that single edifice! That alone, if nothing else remained of Pagan antiquity, would indicate a grandeur and a folly such as cannot now be seen on earth. It reveals a wonderful skill in masonry, and great architectural strength; it shows the wealth and resources of rulers who must have had the treasures of the world at their command; it indicates an enormous population, since it would seat all the male adults of the City of New York; it shows the restless passions of the people for excitement, and the necessity on the part of Government of yielding to this taste. What leisure and indolence marked a city which could afford to give up so much time to the demoralizing sports! What facilities for transportation were afforded, when so many wild beasts could be brought to the capital from the central part of Africa without calling out unusual comment! How imperious a populace that compels the Government to provide such expensive pleasures!—*Hours at Home.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Flatulent or Windy Colic—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the ultimate Pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years, they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,
A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

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The Committee have been in correspondence with the Agent of CHAS. DICKENS, and in case of his determination to appear before the Associations of societies are confident of their ability to secure him.

SEASON TICKETS will be issued on Twenty-fifth (25th) October. Price $4.

To give opportunity to all who desire to secure Tickets, applications will be received in advance by the members of the Committee, and by Mr. APPLETON, Librarian, at the Association's Room. In case of engagement of Mr. Dickens, the Season Tickets will be subject to a moderate additional charge for his Lecture, owing to the attendant expense.

JAS. B. SCOTT, OLIVER LEMON.
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Cleveland Ex.	2:15 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2.45 a m
Erie & Yga Ex	6:15 a m	Chicago Ex.	10.58 a m
C. & Wkg Mail	6:30 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10.30 a m
Chicago Mail	6.58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3.53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:45 a m	Cl. & Wkg. Ex.	4.07 p m
Cl. & Wkg. Ex.	2:30 p m	Erie & Yga Ex.	6.58 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Chicago Ex.	6.38 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:45 p m	Cl. & Wkg Ex.	7.05 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny
N. Br'n Acc. 8.58 a m N. Br'n Acc. 7.05 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:13 a m N. Br'n Acc. 8.48 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11:55 a m Sewickville Ac. 9.23 a m
Rochester Ac. 1:15 p m N. Castle Ac. 10.15 a m
Wells & NC Ac 3:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 11.18 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 5:00 p m Leetsdale Acc. 1.35 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 5:33 p m N. Br'n Acc. 4.43 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 6:25 p m Leetsdale Acc. 4.23 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 7.35 p m
☞ 2 A. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 2 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10.58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	10:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	9:00 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:30 p m
Chicago Express	1:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:05 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THANKS.—We are indebted to J. T. Merriman, a gentlemanly messenger of the Adams Express Company, for late copies of the Cincinnati papers, received at an early hour last evening.

HEARING IN THE EAGLE BREWERY CASE.—The hearing in the case of the Eagle Brewery seized for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilling, was concluded yesterday, and the case held for trial.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of McCully's Glass Works, in Monongahela Borough. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but the fire was extinguished without their aid and with but little damage.

BASE BALL.—There will be a match for the junior championship of Pittsburgh this (Thursday) afternoon at Oakland, between the Osceola and Pioneer Base Ball Clubs. The match, doubtless, will attract a large crowd, and will be a very close one.

MONONGAHELA U. P. PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church, will meet at Robinson's Run on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., with the view of considering the various overtures from the General Assembly.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—Mr. Edward Allen, the lowest bidder for repairing Wood and Fifth streets, with the new Nicolson pavement, having complied with the condition prescribed by the street Committee, has been awarded the contract. The grading of Wood street was commenced yesterday, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly. The other terms of the contract the paving must be completed on the 15th of December next.

EXCITING FOOT RACE.—An exciting foot race took place yesterday afternoon at the Union Park, Allegheny, between Johnny Newell, of this city, and Mr. Kendrick, of Chicago, Ill., for a purse of two hundred dollars. The distance run was one hundred yards, and Kendrick beat his opponent six or eight feet. This is the first time Newell has ever been beaten, but in justice to him it should be said that he has only practiced running in two hundred yards, and he could not effect a race with Kendrick at that distance, so he was compelled to run one hundred yards.

CONFESSED TO THE ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, it will be remembered, officer Fred. Rivers left for Wheeling, W. Va., having in custody a prisoner named Leonard Grindle, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from John M. Lashley, of Wheeling. The prisoner was placed in the Wheeling jail, where he confessed to the robbery. He said that other parties were concerned with him in the robbery, but he refused to tell who they were. He said he took the pantaloons that were found in his possession, but the remainder of the goods on an island near Wheeling. He directed the owner to the place, and the property was found there.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—A call signed by a number of "citizens wishing to promote the cause of education in Western Pennsylvania, and desiring especially to improve the condition and brighten the prospects of Washington and Jefferson College," has been issued, inviting the Alumni and friends of that College to convene at Kittanning, during the sessions of the Synod of Pittsburgh, which will meet on the 15th day of the present month at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering such measures as may be proposed looking to the interests of said institution, and to the final adjustment of making such suggestions and recommendations to the Board of Trustees, as may seem to be best for the attainment of the end in view.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the pupils of Prof. Bogle's English and Classical School, October 8th, the following resolutions were adopted in memory of our friend and school-mate, Wm. Spencer, who died after a brief illness, October 4th, 1867:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His all wise providence to remove from us our loved friend and school-mate, Wm. Spencer, whose kind and gentle manners endeared him to his teacher and companions, and whose decease has cast a shade of gloom over our school.

Resolved, 1. That although there has been leave-taking, sorrow and heart-breaking, and a pale ecbo-ing of the gone, forasmuch as mirth be premature in this mysterious providence the hand of our Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well."

2. That we will fondly cherish its memory, and endeavor to imitate him in his many acts of kindness and noble virtue.

3. That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents and relatives in the loss they have sustained in the untimely parting of the dear bonds that bind the most sacred ties; but we hope it will be to them only another link in the chain which connects the creature with its Creator, that shall draw imperceptibly upward the dear ones left behind.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted parents of the deceased, and also that they be published in the city papers.

PRESLEY JONES, }
HENRY IRWIN, } Committee.
ELLA CLARK. }

The Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

This ecclesiastical body convenes to-day at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. It was formally organized in 1845, having upon its roll eight ministers, representing about three hundred members. Since then its history has been marked by zeal and devotion to the Kingdom of Christ, resulting in the most gratifying progress and prosperity. In addition to its missionary success in Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Canada and the "Great West," it has increased rapidly in Western Pennsylvania, numbering at present about sixty ministers and over nine thousand communicants.

The former harmony and unity of this body has lately been interrupted by its separation from the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. At the present convention it will probably determine the question of union with the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in North America. This new organization is about to be formed by the District Synods dissatisfied with the "Constitutional Basis" of the latter (requiring adherence to the Augsburg Confession only in fundamental points) and favoring the literal and unconditional acceptation of the unaltered Augsburg Confession as interpreted by the other symbolical books of the Lutheran Church.

As union with this organization is strongly urged by Drs. Pesaqual, Baker and other prominent members of the Pittsburgh Synod the action of the present convention is awaited with much interest and anxiety. The whole subject is one of the most vital importance to the Lutheran Church in this country.

County Agricultural Society.—Fair Buildings Purchased.

A special meeting of the Allegeny County Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co's., Second street. Members present. Messrs. Brush, McKeavy, Murdock, G. M. Reed, Hill and James Reed. In the absence of Mr. Chess, Mr. Brush, and E. Park, Esq., was called to the chair. George M. Reed, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Judge Park stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of meeting Mr. Bowen, for their approval, a form of contract for the purchase of the buildings and improvements erected by the State Agricultural society for their late exhibition. These buildings were offered, as they stood, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and Messrs. Brush, McKeavy and Bowen, on behalf of the county society, had given a guaranty to purchase the improvements at the price mentioned. This meeting was called to secure the views of the members on the proposition.

After a full interchange of opinion, Mr. Brush moved that the Society confirm the purchase of him, Mr. buildings, etc., at the price per contract. The motion was agreed to, as a note was drawn for the amount, payable in three months, and signed by several members of the Board. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Brush stated that the material used in the buildings is worth considerably more than the price paid. To realize that value, however, it would have to be taken down and removed, which the State Society did not wish to do. He thought it would be wise to take advantage by the County society, in the future exhibitions, and they have done a wise thing in purchasing them.

Court Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Howell Duggan was placed on trial on an indictment with two counts, charging him with larceny, the other with burglary. It was alleged by the prosecution that on last Monday night he entered the store of J. C. Lucas in Buena Vista, Allegheny county, and stole goods to the amount of $400. Seven hinges and a hammer and knife have also been found to have been stolen. It was proved that there was no one in the store at the time the goods were stolen, and that the hinges and shirt claimed to have been stolen were the property of the defendant, and in his possession at the time the robbery was committed. Several witnesses testified to this.

The case was submitted without argument, and Judge Stowe delivered the charge to the Jury. It was the opinion of the Court that the shirts and hinges would not be sufficient to warrant a conviction, as the prosecutor might be mistaken. However, the case was for the Jury. If they were of the opinion of the Court, it would be proper that they should render a verdict without leaving the box. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the Court Room.

LARCENY OF A COW.

John Noles was arraigned on a charge of larceny, preferred by John Stump. It was alleged the defendant, on the 25th of September last, stole from Stump a cow valued at $65. The prosecutor testified that the cow was taken from his pasture in Penn township, and found a few days after in East Liberty, where the boy offered the animal for sale. The defendant, who was a boy of fifteen years of age, pleaded guilty. He stated that about three weeks ago he left his home in Butler county, came to this city, without the consent of his parents, and being out of money, stole the cow. He was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to be taken to the House of Refuge.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. Minegar, indicted for an aggravated assault and battery committed on the person of John Shellaby, of Allegheny city, the 24th of July last.

The difficulty occurred at King's saloon in Allegheny city, where the defendant had been drinking. It was alleged that he undertook to pick a quarrel with Shellaby, and when the saloon closed, as the prosecutor came out on the street they met. Defendant threw a stone and hit him on the forehead, inflicting a serious wound. It was alleged by the defense that both parties were intoxicated at the time of the difficulty. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Court then adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

The first case called up was that of Andrews & Armstrong vs. John Knoeller. This was an action to recover $175, alleged to be due plaintiffs for a geared farce pump furnished the defendant. The defendant refuses to pay the amount claimed to be due, on the ground that the pump was defective as an improperly constructed. The plaintiffs showed by experts that the pump was well and properly made and of good material. Jury out.

Daniel O'Hare vs. Dain & Pitcairn. Action in reference to a contract for excavating a cellar on Liberty street. There was a difference between the parties in regard to the amount of work done. Case on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list in the Court of Common Pleas for to-day:

89, Greenwalt & Kahn vs. Berry.
90, Beaver, Sanigree & Co., vs. Limberton & Co.
96, Bayer vs Weiman.
98, Barrington vs. Boyle.
101, Hines vs. Eberle et al.
105, McAlinder vs. Mc Guinn.
106, Ewart vs. Ewart.
109, Forsyth vs. Logan.
110, Scherer vs. Bauer.
122, McKelvey vs. Finch.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

John McMillen appeared before this magistrate yesterday and instituted suit against John Oliver, charging him with perjury. In his information, the prosecutor alleges that on the fourth inst., Oliver brought suit against him before Alderman McMasters for thirty dollars, alleging that Oliver threatened to "stick him with a pick," which was false and untrue in every particular and which defendant can prove. The defendant has not yet been arrested. The parties live in Manchester.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

J. P. Leonard was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Thomas Flinn. The parties reside at Soho, and Flinn alleges that on Monday last Leonard maliciously broke open the door and windows of deponent's house, and threw a lot of stones into the house. The defendant was held in one thousand dollars bail to answer.

[Before Alderman Ahrelt.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Michael Flatery appeared yesterday and made an information against Peter Hanel, for false pretenses. Deponent alleges that Hanel obtained from him a pair of shoes, valued at five dollars, by representing that he had money coming to him and would pay him in a short time. Deponent says he placed in defendant's hands for the arrest of the accused, who lives in the Eighth ward.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Daggett was arrested yesterday, on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Henry McCaffrey. The alleged offense was committed in South Pittsburgh on Monday last. In default of three hundred dollars bail, conditioned for the defendant's appearance for a hearing to-morrow morning, he was committed to jail.

[Before Justice Kelly.]

BITTER WITH A "BILLY."

James Bryant lodged a information yesterday against Rankin Creddy, for assault and battery, alleging that the latter attacked him and struck him with a "handy billy." Creddy was arrested and held for a hearing.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Hamill and McKiel—The "Little Engine" to Retire Next Season.

The following letter from our champion oarsman, Jimmy Hamill, under date of the 8th inst., appears in this week's *Clipper*. It goes directly to the point, and fixes the fact that there will be no race on his part this season:

FRIEND QUEEN.—I see by last week's *Clipper* that Mr. McKiel has issued another challenge, which is very fair, but as far as I am concerned it is not in time, as I am determined to row no more this season. You will remember that last summer, after his challenge, I agreed to row him and Brown on the Schuylkill in the same week, for one thousand dollars a side each race, each man to pay his own expenses. My object in offering to row both men was that one training would do both races. Mr. McKiel, for some reason best known to himself, thought proper not to accept. After the race with Brown was made, if Mr. Kiel had desired a race with me he could have been accommodated in a day or two after my race with Brown, as my friends were prepared to make a race any time after Brown's race, which none know better than McKiel himself. Now if Mr. McKiel really wishes to row, and will let his present deposit remain in my hands, I will send on a like amount, and will row him or any other man for two thousand dollars a side, the race to come off next summer for a course to be named by me some place East, each man to pay his own expenses; or, if there is any course laid out by the different boating clubs next year, as intended, I will row him there for the same amount, and any one else that will row in the same week for the same amount, as I wish to finish up my rowing next season and retire. Hoping the question for me to get in order to row this season. If Mr. McKiel is in Nova Scotia, I will send on a like amount that he will be accommodated, as some of the rowers are in shape to row 84 miles a day, and will very likely give him a race.

Yours, truly,
MCKIEL AND COLTART. JAMES HAMILL.

The same number of the *Clipper* contains the following in regard to a contemplated match between McKiel, and Coltart, of this city:

Just before going to press an express package came to hand containing a formal acceptance, on the terms stated above, backed up by a century. McKiel not expecting to get on, drew his money on the 5th inst., but we guess he'll see him at this office, or some one in his behalf, on the 12th inst., ready to sign articles.

Base Ball.

MATCH GAME AT BEAVER.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 9, 1867.

A game of base ball was played on Tuesday, Oct. 8th, between the rough and ready of Beaver, and the Young Americs, of Rochester, Pa., on the grounds of the former. Fine play was exhibited on both sides, but the heavy batting, &c., of the "Irrepressible Rough and Ready's" carried the day. The following is the score:

ROUGH AND READY.	R.	O.	YOUNG AMERICA.	R.	O.
Acheson, c.	4	2	Campbell, c.	1	4
Hall, p.	1	3	Sellers, p.	0	4
Hall, 1., s. s.	1	3	Gallipoe, s. s.	0	2
Thomas, 2.	2	3	Johnson, 2d b.	1	3
Thomas, s., 3d b.	2	3	Allison, 2d b.	1	3
Hall, 2., 1st b.	1	3	Brown, 1st b.	1	3
Austin, r. f.	1	4	Hurst, r. f.	1	3
Murray, l. f.	1	3	Johnson, l. f.	1	3
McLean, f., l. f.	1	4	Johnson, 1. f.	2	2
Total	15	30	Total	15	28

Fly Catches—Rough and Ready, 6; Young American, 4.

Missed Fly—Rough and Ready, 3; Young Americs, 6.

Passed Balls—Rough and Ready, 7; Young Americs, 11.

Home Runs—Rough and Ready, 2; Young Americs, 0.

Umpire—H. H. Kendrick, of Resolute Base Ball clubs of New Brighton. E. R.

The Returns by Telegraph.

For the large number of election returns received Tuesday night from the various parts of the State, the press and public of Pittsburgh are indebted to the enterprise and liberality of the managers of the telegraph offices in this city. We have heretofore to a certain extent, looked to the Associated Press agents for exciting returns, although the COMMERCIAL has always been more reliable in its special correspondents in the several counties of the State for early and correct returns. On Tuesday night Mr. Collison, manager of the Western Union lines, through his agents and employees, received early telegrams from various parts of the State, which he kindly placed at the disposal of the press, —otherwise the returns in yesterday morning's issue would have been quite meagre. Mr. Collison is, therefore, entitled to the thanks of all interested parties, for his courtesy and promptitude, and we take this method of anticipating the public desire.

The Line and attendant lines, under the direction of the Atlantic and Pacific Lines, who furnished telegraphers and the Associated Press Agency, with outfits from Pennsylvania and Ohio, are highly appreciated, and those agents and operators who did so well for the management of this popular company, for returning in such a prompt, easy and correct manner, and scarcely a section of the State in which any interest was manifested was overlooked in gathering the news. Mr. Chandler's promptitude and kindness will be remembered.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY IN ALLEGHENY.—A meeting was held last evening in Washington Hall, Allegheny, Adjt. A. P. Callow, in the Chair, for the purpose of organizing a new military company.

A large number of young men were present, forty-two of whom affixed their signatures to the roll, after which they proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Captain—P. Crawford; First Lieutenant—Charles Prophater; Second Lieutenant—Mr. Mecorkle. The company will be styled the "Heath Zouaves," in compliment to John Heath, Esq., who is interested in the Cartridge Factory business, the company, preceded by a brass band, marched to Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and, after some patriotic addresses were delivered in front of Gleim and Mr. John S. Edgar.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. James G. Carson has accepted a call to the pastorate of the United Presbyterian congregation of Canonsburg, Chartiers Presbytery. His installation will take place at the next Presbytery meeting, to be held at Canonsburg on the first Tuesday in November. Rev. Mr. Welch will preside, Rev. Mr. Sharpe, of Mt. Pleasant, will address the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Anderson the people.

SEE another evidence of Dr. Aborn's remarkable skill in the testimony of Adam Kauf, coal merchant, in another column.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—An old and not popular play—unpopular for the reason that it is seldom properly enacted—"Romeo and Juliet," was performed last evening at the Opera House, and drew a fair house. The play was never better put upon the Pittsburgh stage than by Manager Canning last evening. The interest of the performance last evening centered in Miss Mary Hay, Miss Josephine Manning and Mr. Canning. As charming, the audience compliment ing her with two calls before the curtain during the play. Her lyric power, pleasing presence and impressive figure, graceful and modest action, presented the youthful "Juliet" in the most favorable light. Her reading was excellent, and taken altogether her performance was one that can be pronounced a success. Mr. Canning also made a capital "Romeo." His performance being artistic without being ambitious. Mr. Barry's "Mercutio," Mr. Marcus's "Tybalt," and Mr. Hann as "Friar Lawrence," were especially good in their respective roles; while the other characters in the play were passably well enacted. The performance as a whole was one of the most enjoyable the patrons of the drama have witnessed in a long time, as the entire play was rendered without a single unpleasant feature. To-night Edwin Booth will appear in another of his famous specialties, "Richelieu." This is said to be, next to Hamlet, Mr. Booth's most remarkable impersonation.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

How Old is the Human Race?

There are plenty of people who still believe that this globe came fresh from the Creator only sixty centuries ago. But geology has exploded that theory, and the ablest theologians now agree that the "six days" of the creation represent vast periods of time, while the earth itself is of inconceivable antiquity. The question which now excites attention is whether it was not contemporary with the great animals, remains of which are now and then discovered, but which became extinct before the date of any history, sacred or profane or even traditional. The interesting discoveries now making from the explorations in progress in Kent's Cavern, Devonshire, England, show, indisputably, that man was in existence when the mammoth, three different species of the elephant, the rhinoceros, lions, and other animals were common in that country, but which are now extinct, for the bones of these animals have been found, and with them tools, weapons, and other articles which were the unmistakable work of human hands, guided by intelligence. These remains have been found imbedded in gravel and stalagmite, and the explorations have been conducted under circumstances and with a care precluding the possibility of deception. A report of these discoveries has been laid before the British Association for the advancement of Science, in session at Dundee during the present month, and an interesting discussion upon the antiquity of the human race ensued. Sir Charles Lyell took the ground that these discoveries were proof positive that man was co-existent with the mammoth and other extinct animals which have been believed heretofore to antedate the human race. Other members agreed with him, and in the face of these discoveries, dare flatly challenged those "who had whispered abroad objections to the theory of the antiquity of man, to come forward and state them now." To strengthen Lyell's position, these recent discoveries are only additional evidence of what quite as remarkable and convincing which Mr. Wyatt, of the Association, summed up as "numerous proofs of the co-existence of man with the great extinct mammals."

THE deadly consequences of a communication between wells and cesspools and other drainage are well enough known but are too seldom considered. Great pains are often taken to preserve the drinking water from taint in times of pestilence, but the moment the epidemic is over, the old indifference returns. We published some time ago the valuable experience of a correspondent, who urged the utilization of ordinary coal ashes by mixing them with excreta, and thus converting them into a powerful and inodorous manure. We observe that the congress on the sewage of towns that must last year at Leamington, in Warwickshire, and which has since published in one volume the papers read to it by various authors, was satisfied that a principal cause of failure in municipal sanitary system has been "the unnatural mixture of excreta with large quantities of water," and the prevailing use of water as a means of their removal. The air of the London Times article. They use one log a circular pump machine which will produce two tons per day of the article. The use once takes place in the sewage which often escapes from the imperfect drains, and makes its way to the wells; and finally the rivers are polluted, and the fish poisoned, while there is no adequate compensation in the employment of sewage as a fertilizer, which, in a sanitary or pecuniary point of view, is a very doubtful experiment. The remedy is the substitution of the dry earth closet, by which means the liquid and solid excreta are made portable, inoffensive, and valuable. Details of the working of this system on the Baron Rothschild's estate and elsewhere will be found in the proceedings of the Congress.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.—We observe that Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, are now offering one of the heaviest stocks of desirable furnishing goods to gent's wear and youths that we recollect to have ever seen in low prices and superior goods. Give him a call if you desire to buy to *great advantage*.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and handsome grounds at Hazlewood Station, Connellsville Railroad, at auction, on Wednesday, October 16th, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Company's Standard White Lead Works.

We have frequently reverted in these columns to those important movements constantly going forward in the industrial world which so strikingly demonstrate the skilled enterprise and practical genius of our people, and as the promoter and recorder of the varieties of peace, we hail with honest pride, the addition of new and substantial firms in our midst, which are to give a healthier tone to the commercial renown of the "Iron City" than it has yet enjoyed. The usefulness and permanancy of our various manufacturing establishments, made doubly so by recent events, is a matter that cannot be questioned in this enlightened age. All of them have earned honorable distinction by their achievements, and their proprietors have been more or less liberally rewarded for their investments and their energy, and have won for themselves a name which has almost unlimited currency.

Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Company, of No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a new firm, formed last March, formerly of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,) for the manufacture of white lead, dry and in oil, red lead, litharge, zinc paints and putty, and they have just erected a new work on the corner of Bidwell street and Ohio avenue, Allegheny city. Messrs. S. Beymer and R. F. Bauman disposed of their entire interest in the firm of B. L. Fahnestock & Co., to Mr. F., and formed the new firm of Beymer, Bauman & Co., of this city. The latter gentlemen have had a long practical experience in the white lead business. By their patient thought and business industry and sagacity they have established a sterling reputation, and from the investment of capital invested and the character of their manufactures, we have no hesitation in predicting that they will gain still higher distinction in the white lead market.

The Standard White Lead Works is among the most extensive and costly west of the Alleghany range. Its capacity and facilities are next second to any other concern of kindred function, and as the demand for its product now stands it will unquestionably take marked and immediate precedence, as it is found to possess more desirable qualities, being *perfectly pure—perfectly white—has more body*—and it must soon be preferred above any other brand. In the erection of the Standard White Lead Works, regard was had for the future increased demand, and provisions have been made for extending the works from time to time, but for the present they have a capacity greater than the consumptive demand will require for some time to come. The works were recently completed under the personal supervision of Mr. R. F. Bauman, who has had many years experience in the business, having superintended the erection of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.'s works, of which he had the management up to the time of his retirement from that firm, April 1st, 1867, and he now has charge of the manufacturing department of the Standard Works, and it is to be commended that with the increased facilities, his reputation as a Lead manufacturer, so successfully established in his old connections will be fully sustained in the future by the new firm, which is quite ready to meeting any demand made upon it for articles of its manufacture, and we are confident that Messrs. B. B. & Co., will spare neither expense nor pains to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders. They are guided by the principal that *quality* should in all cases be the first consideration, and that *a guarantee for their brand of pure white lead, under a heavy penalty, strict purity and a degree of fineness and whiteness unequalled by any other brand* will be given. Their works are warranted superior to many now offered as pure lead, and they are put up in attractive style, with showy labels both at the side and top, presenting altogether a very handsome appearance.

There is very much to attract the eye and interest the mind of the visitor to establishments like this which mark our city as the spot where the true heart of our Commonwealth lies. We view with satisfaction the readers at least a faint idea of the Standard Works, we submit the following facts: The Works are situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Allegheny city, easy of access from any point, and occupy a piece of ground which measures two hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and forty feet. The outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company is located less than one hundred yards north of the Works, and the Manchester Passenger Railway cars pass the Works on Bidwell street every few minutes during the entire day. The proximity of the works to the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. outer depot affords the firm superior advantages for the shipment of its manufactures to all points traversed by rail or over water communication. The Works are splendidly built of our home workmanship as well as a valuable architectural contribution to the city of Allegheny. The buildings are brick and substantially constructed, many of the late improvements in regard to perfect ventilation and entire security against fire. The main building is sixty by eighty feet, three stories high with an L sixty by forty feet in front. Adjoining are the boiler, acid, litharge and red lead houses, each thirty by eighty feet; the corroding bed houses twenty-two by one hundred and thirty feet, and the drying house, twenty-two by twenty-two feet. The most valuable improvements in the machinery used in manufacturing white lead has been introduced into the Standard Works, and the machinery is located in the basement, one portion of which is set apart for storing lead, linseed oil, materials used in the Works, etc. A powerful twenty-five horse power engine with thirty inch stroke, built by Messrs. Stark, McMahon and Co., of Pittsburgh, is situated midway between the centre and front floor, upon a foundation of mason work. A large heavy fly wheel is attached to the engine, running with it for the purpose of equalizing the power and regulating the speed and uniformity of motion, and is a splendid casting, weighing not less than eight tons. A door way leads from the engine room to the boiler house, which contains three large boilers, each fifty feet, forty two inches in diameter, built by Messrs. James Thorne & Co., of Pittsburgh. The boilers are surrounded by solid masonry and no danger can possibly occur to the other buildings by any unforeseen accident in the boiler house, and besides this protection there is powerful safety valves attached to the boilers, which will relieve the steam in case of danger. The engine and boilers are in the main building on the first floor, etc. On the first floor of the main building are five pairs of oil stones, for grinding white lead, having a capacity of one hundred and twenty kegs to the stone, and also one large water stone, the aggregate capacity being about eight tons per day. On the second floor and third floor are the other machinery, all new, improved and expensive. The corroding houses, seven in number, with a capacity of one thousand pigs each, equal to five hundred tons, or two thousand pounds, are erected opposite the main building. And here the carbonate of lead is produced by a process which occupies from ninety days to four months to finish it satisfactorily. The vinegar or acid house is situated east of the main building, and adjoining it is the Red Lead and Litharge house. The product in the Standard Works is one and two tons per week. It is very superior and brilliant and is meeting with a wide demand. In addition to these buildings there are other departments, for casting "buckles," a form in which the lead is conveniently subjected to the vapors by which its conversion into carbonate is effected; the cooperage, carpenter shops, stables, packing, finishing and shipping rooms. The principal entrance to the Standard White Lead Works is through a spacious arch way. On approaching it one will see heavy loaded drays and trucks drawn by fine horses, passing in and out. In the yard to which this entrance leads may be observed the superior pig lead from Galena, Illinois; the main building is on the right and the corroding houses on the left. The Superintendent's office is in the main building on the first floor, on Ohio avenue and Bidwell street, and here may be found samples of all the manufactures of this firm. In the main building the carbonate of lead is conveyed from the corroding to the pulverized, washed, ground and put up in kegs or cans for shipment. Great care is exercised to obtain perfect corrosion after which the carbonate of lead is thoroughly washed and conveyed by elevators to the third floor where it passes through the "bolting" process. It is then thoroughly washed and carried to the water-cocks on the first floor, from which it is again taken to the upper floor where it is received into huge tanks, and then passed into the drying pans which are made of copper, heated by steam, and extend on both sides of the building. These pans will dry thirty-five tons per week. The lead is then passed into the grinding mills, and next from thence into upper and lower mixers, and from thence to the oil-stones, where the process is completed and the white lead received into kegs and cans, and is ready for shipping. Messrs. Bauman & Co., exercise the strictest vigilance in manufacturing pure white lead, in order that no deleterious substance may be mixed with the carbonate of lead in its transition state, and that they process secures to the buyer *a perfectly pure article*, and as such it is *guaranteed*. The firm attach the following notice to each keg: "Warrant—We will give $20 in gold for the name of every ounce of adulteration found in white lead (of our manufacture,) bearing our name. We guarantee strict purity, and a degree of fineness and whiteness unequalled by any other brand. Beymer, Bauman & Co." Great quantities of impure lead is brought into the market every year and palmed off as the pure article. It is adulterated and prepared in a manner calculated to easily deceive the unwary buyer. The only safe course to pursue is to purchase direct from a first class manufacturing firm, such as Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s lead is absolutely pure; its whiteness is perfect, it receives through pulverization, which renders it soft and mixes easily mixed with oil, and it is the most durable compound of this class in the American market.

In addition to the forgoing, Messrs. Beyman, Bauman & Co., have erected in their main building a large pulp machine which will produce two tons per day of the article. They use one log a circular pump machine which will produce two tons per day of the article. The use once takes place in the sewage which often escapes from the imperfect drains, and makes its way to the wells; and finally the rivers are polluted, and the fish poisoned, while there is no adequate compensation in the employment of sewage as a fertilizer, which, in a sanitary or pecuniary point of view, is a very doubtful experiment. The remedy is the substitution of the dry earth closet, by which means the liquid and solid excreta are made portable, inoffensive, and valuable. Details of the working of this system on the Baron Rothschild's estate and elsewhere will be found in the proceedings of the Congress.

Valuable City Property at Auction.

On Thursday, October 10th, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold one double and one single business building, in a good location, being Nos. 83 and 85 Fourth street, near Wood. The double building, Nos. 83 and 85, is a brick one, of two stories and contains two store rooms on first floor. The second floor is large, well lighted hall, and was formerly occupied as a theatre. McCallum & Co., carpet dealers. The building No. 81 is three and one-half stories high, also of brick, and was formerly known as the Pittsburgh Club House. The terms are easy, and for further particulars parties are referred to the People's National Bank, corner First and Wood streets, or Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers, 80 and 57 Fifth street.

Another Remarkable and Speedy Recovery.

The following additional testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Aborn's treatment has been handed to the COMMERCIAL:

I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat and chest and pain in the side, accompanied by a constant cough, for eighteen months. My friends have been much alarmed for my condition, and acting upon the advice of one of them I applied to Dr. Aborn three weeks ago, and have been under his care from that time, and I grew better, and am to-day quite restored to health and vigor. The cure has been a remarkable one, and I take pleasure in recommending other sufferers to call at once upon Dr. Aborn. THOMAS S. STEARMAN.

Lock No. 1, Monongahela River.

The Indian Herb Doctor

Accordance to the testimonials in the possession of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, he has cured since last November, 300 cases of rheumatism, 600 cases of consumption, 200 cases of dyspepsia, 500 cases of general debility, 40 cases of chronic diarrhœa, 20 cases of cancer, 250 cases of scrofula, 75 cases of salt rheum, 230 cases of female complaints, 20 cases of asthma, 15 cases of fits, 300 cases of bronchialcovenes of years standing, 25 cases of dropsy, 128 cases of heart disease, 240 cases of liver complaint, and many more too numerous to mention.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for grain, flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Invisible Poisons.

The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their system with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *invisible poisons*, almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers ensue. The summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil consequently more dense and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predisposes the system to disease. Fever and ague, and bilious complaining of *unusual debility*, lassitude and depression. The symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Combat this insidious foe before it has the ascendancy, or worse—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is mild but thorough, operating, depurative and antibilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest vegetable growths, it is unquestionably superior, as an *alterative preparation*, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, persisting in, unremitting, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers.

MARRIED:

TOWNSEND—CRITCHLOW.—At New Brighton, Tuesday, October 8, 1867, by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Mr. HOWARD TOWNSEND and EMMA M., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MCVICKER—CAMPBELL.—On Sunday evening, September 29th, by the Rev. A. K. Bell, of the Sixth street Baptist Church, Allegheny city, Mr. JAMES M. MCVICKER, of Allegheny city, and Miss NELLIE P. CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh.

May their pathway through life be shaded with love $20 in gold and silver, and their every effort be crowned with success.

DIED:

FRAZIER.—On Tuesday night, the 8th inst., HOPE N. FRAZIER.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Rochester, Pa., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On Tuesday, October 8, in Pine township, Col. JAS. A. GIBSON.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on THURSDAY, October 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 2 o'clock from the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, his mother's residence, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The carriages will leave Miller & Bradley's, at 6 A. M. the morning of the funeral.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 84 competitors.
SALESROOMS, NO. 37 FIFTH STREET

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the MARSHAL'S OFFICE, in Wilkinsburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

One portable Steam Engine, one Alcohol Still, sixteen Receiving Barrels, two Stationary Tubs, five Empty Barrels, three Barrels of Whisky, in Bond; together with all the Fixtures appertaining to the Distillery, and all Implements and Machinery appertaining thereto and Receiving Barrels, which are used in operating the same, seized and condemned as the property of R. BARBER & HENDERSON, at the suit of the United States. Terms cash.

THOMAS M. BOWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Penna.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1867. cod

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Winter Session opens NOVEMBER 4th. *Reduction of Terms*—Boarding, room, light &c., per session of five months, $80; Tuition, $10 to $18, washing, per dozen, 50c; Music, Painting and Languages, extra. From these terms a reduction of 15 per cent. will be made for the daughters of Clergymen and children.

Rev. C. G. BEATTY, D. D. LL.D, Supt.
Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.
Prof. J. L. E. WYCHOFF, A. M. cod

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFIC